

U3AN

THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

1965

THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1965

I N D E X

SECTION I	page
Natural and Social Conditions and Statistics	5
SECTION II	
General Provision of the Health Services in the Area	9
SECTION III	
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	11
SECTION IV	
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector	13
SECTION V	
Divisional Report	44

ROYSTON (YORKS.) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1965

Chairman

Councillor H. SCHOLES

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs. A. BELL

Committee

Councillor Mrs. D. HAWLEY

Councillor M. C. FIDGEON
(Resigned August, 1965)

Councillor B. LLOYD
(Appointed October, 1965)

Councillor G. SHONE

Councillor G. D. SMITH

Councillor S. H. BRAY, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council — ex officio)

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Appointed December, 1956)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

C. G. ODDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed December, 1963)

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

G. E. MILLAR, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., M.INST.M., M.I.B.C.A.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)
(Appointed 16th February, 1946)

ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,

33 Queens Road,

BARNSELY.

August, 1966.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

To : The Chairman and Members of the

ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my tenth and final Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

The number of live births fell slightly but the birth rate remained at about the national average. There was an increase in the number of stillbirths, but this did include a multiple pregnancy resulting in two stillbirths, and this, of necessity, inflated the perinatal mortality, which was also dependent on deaths in the first week of life. Again, in this field there were some unfortunate happenings which inflated the statistics unfairly. There was a fall in the immunisation statistics to a level which can still be regarded as reasonable but which leaves no room for complacency.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their support, my Divisional Health Staff for their willing assistance and your Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. E. Millar, for the loyal co-operation he has always afforded me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYSTON

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	1,452 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population	8,540
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1965	2,857
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1965	£158,609
Nett product of a Penny Rate, 1965-1966	£589 19s. 7d.

The district is predominantly a coal-mining area with the majority of the population earning their living directly or indirectly from the industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1965 was 8,540 compared with 8,540 in the previous year. The natural increase in population, showing the number of births over deaths was 73 compared with 95 in the previous year.

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	77	86	163
Illegitimate	4	1	5
TOTALS	81	87	168

The number of live births registered was 168, 6 less than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 17.9 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 18.5 per 1,000 estimated population in 1964 and with 18.0 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. The illegitimate births were 3.0% of the total births compared with 2.5% in 1964.

Stillbirths

4 stillbirths were notified during the year, 2 more than in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 23.3 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 11.4 per 1,000 in 1964 and with 15.7 for England and Wales. The stillbirth details are given below but it should be noted that the figures are inflated by two stillbirths occurring from a single birth.

Causes of Stillbirths

- i. Cord round the neck—Domiciliary case.
 - ii. Macerated Foetus, cause unknown—Hospital case.
 - iii. Placental Insufficiency — twins
 - iv. Placental Insufficiency — twins
- } Hospital case.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 13.2 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 14.7 per 1,000 estimated population in 1964 and with 11.5 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 95 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, a decrease of 9 on the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were : heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

4 infant deaths occurred in the district in the year, the same number which occurred in the neo-natal period and did in fact occur within the first week of life. One death from prematurity occurred at twenty-four weeks gestation and had this child not lived for a short time it would have been regarded as non-viable and would not have entered into your statistics at all not even as a stillbirth. These deaths represent an infant death rate of 23.8 compared with 23.0 in 1964 and with 19.0 for England and Wales. The peri-natal mortality rate was considerably inflated partly due to the factors listed above and was at 46.5, compared with the County average of 27.3.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there were no deaths from maternal causes during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1965

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under one year
Inhalation of meconium	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY IN 1965

Year	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths in first weeks of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1956	158	2	2	25.0
1957	143	3	2	34.2
1958	163	2	1	18.2
1959	131	4	—	29.6
1960	137	4	3	49.6
1961	147	4	3	46.4
1962	125	2	1	23.6
1963	172	4	1	28.4
1964	174	2	3	28.4
1965	168	4	4	46.5

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

	Royston Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population :				
Crude	19.7	18.0	18.2	18.0
Adjusted	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.0
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population :				
Crude	11.1	12.3	11.6	11.5
Adjusted	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.5
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Disease	—	0.03	0.04	not available
Tuberculosis :				
Respiratory	—	0.03	0.04	0.04
Other	—	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms	—	0.04	0.04	0.05
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.55
Cancer (all forms)	2.11	2.19	2.07	1.67
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.41	1.95	1.82	not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	5.15	4.83	4.48	not available
Respiratory diseases	0.82	1.39	1.30	not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.13	0.16	0.25
Infant Mortality	23.8	21.0	20.7	19.0
Stillbirths	23.3	17.0	16.0	15.7

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach										2	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus						1		1	1	1	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast						1					—	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms								6	2	3	9	2
Diabetes										1	—	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System							1	1	4	6	3	9
Coronary Disease—Angina							4	3	8	7	10	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease						1		1	2	1	2	2
Other Heart Disease								2	4	7	7	7
Other circulatory disease									2	2	4	—
Pneumonia									1	1	1	1
Bronchitis								3	2		4	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases								1	1	2	2	7
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1			1						1	1
All other accidents									1		—	1
Suicide									1		1	—
TOTALS	4	1	—	—	1	4	5	18	29	33	46	49

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. One Public Health Inspector is employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board :

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
2. General Hospital, Wakefield.
3. Leeds General Infirmary.
4. Headlands Hospital, Pontefract.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.
Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley.

Tuesday—10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Wednesday—10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Wednesday—2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Thursday—10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Friday—10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Royston patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address : Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road, BARNSELEY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the New Clinic, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Ante-Natal Clinics were held in the same premises on Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Further details are given in the County Services Divisional Report.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield — a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at South Kirkby, Telephone No. South Elmsall 291.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable diseases in your area last year amounted to 97 cases, compared with 159 in 1964.

	No. of cases notified
Measles	95
Whooping Cough	1
Scarlet Fever	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	97
	<hr/>

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated was 43, compared with 44 in the previous year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No cases of Diphtheria and one case of Whooping Cough occurred in your area last year. The immunisation state against Diphtheria showed a decline with 87.2% of all children immunised against the disease and when this figure is broken down it represents 82.6% of pre-school children and 89.0% of school children protected against the disease. 82.6% of all pre-school children were protected against Whooping Cough. Immunisation against Tetanus continued and during the year 247 children were given a primary course and 219 booster doses were given compared with 242 and 5 respectively in 1964.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. A total of 231 children were vaccinated with oral vaccine during the year making a grand total since the inception of the scheme of 3,696, and of these 1,036 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

I am happy to report that no new notifications or deaths occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS — Record of Cases during 1965

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1965	20	10	3	2
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	—	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	—	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	—	—	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	—	—	—	—
<hr/>				
TOTAL at end of year	20	10	3	2
<hr/>				

SECTION IV

ROYSTON (YORKS.) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is now my pleasure to submit for your consideration and, I trust, approval, my twentieth Annual Report giving details of the work done in the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

Of necessity, and as in previous reports, those portions of this report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service, Salvage and Cemetery relate to the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1966, whilst all other matters are related to the Calendar Year.

During the year, 53 new units of accommodation came into use, 34 being bungalows and flats provided by the Council and 19 being houses provided by private enterprise. In addition the residential accommodation known as Oakwood, providing residential accommodation for 34 residents, provided by the County Council, came into use. During the past few years, reference has been made annually to the amount of work being carried out repairing and reconditioning older existing properties and accumulations in this respect building up after the cessation of hostilities has been reduced by being tackled effectively. Even so, much remains to be done and much more will require to be done if properties which have been allowed to decay are not to reach that stage when the only satisfactory method of dealing with them is by clearance. The building labour position appeared to be rather more stable so far as local contractors are concerned but unhappily the same did not appear to apply so far as outside contractors were concerned, engaged on the provision of new accommodation. Skilled tradesmen continued to be in short supply and with their services being at a premium there was constant change in personnel employed by contractors and much of this I attribute to the question of incentive bonuses. If more houses are to be modernised and brought up to standard, however, the building force will have to be increased if work in this connection is to have even reasonably early attention, but more comment in this connection will be made in that portion of this report dealing specifically with the question of Improvement Grants.

So far as reconditioning and improvements are concerned, further increases in wage rates and other incidental oncosts can only be directly reflected in cost of works and, judging by the general trend, this can only continue for some time to come. In spite of all the handicaps, it is again my pleasure to be able to report that on no occasion was it necessary to serve Statutory Notices for the carrying out of repairs. Owners and Agents continue to enquire as to possible future life of properties and seeking information as to how far they might reasonably go on reconditioning and improving and, as further progress was made with the clearance of unfit houses, so were enquiries found to increase still further. Unfortunately, in many cases proper information was not sought before older property changed hands but Official Searches under the Land Charges Act could only indicate that property continued to change hands even more frequently. I can only repeat what I said in the report for 1964 that it cannot be stressed too strongly that when anyone is considering the purchase of older property, advice should be sought before they commit themselves to buy in order that they may ensure that the property is in such condition as will give it a reasonable continuing life and that it is not to be dealt with formally under the Housing Act in the near future for clearance.

Verminous and/or dirty houses

Complaints of infestation by domestic pests is a new all level low during the year under review, as indicated by the Table of Complaints later in this Report, and this is a cause of satisfaction as it indicates that work done over a considerable period dealing with infestations of crawling insects have had definite results. An isolated complaint of bed bug infestation was received during the year — an exception to the rule in these days as compared with 20 years or so ago but co-operation by the tenant led to early eradication.

For all too long it was my unhappy duty, year after year, to make mention in Annual Report of heavy cricket infestation of the Council's Refuse Tip but, since the JCB was purchased, consolidation of the tip improved and with the proper covering in of working faces, this source of annoyance has at last been dealt with satisfactorily.

Transfer of Tenants to Council Houses

As mentioned in the Report for 1964, no houses or effects of tenants transferred to Council houses were inspected by me for the presence of vermin during the year.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District

(a) Water Supply

Responsibility for the distribution of water, both in bulk and in detail, continued to be vested in the Barnsley Joint Water Committee but the close co-operation with the Waterworks Engineer and Manager and his staff in recent years continued during the year under review.

In all cases where applications for grants were received, approach was made to the Waterworks Department for a report on the water supply position and in every case a separate half inch water service was carried in to all houses where bathroom conversions or bathroom extensions were provided. In this way, slowly but surely, inadequacy of supplies which have been known for some years, where too many houses were supplied by a single $\frac{1}{2}$ " common water service pipe, is being rectified and as improvement work proceeds, so will this matter be dealt with. Spectacular progress in the work of providing older properties with separate water services would be too much to hope for but if the progress made over the last two or three years is liable to be maintained, a vastly different overall position will not be long in coming. As opportunity affords this work will be pressed forward and it is a cause of satisfaction that owners and occupiers of improved properties constantly make reference to the improved water supply and water pressure as something they have never previously enjoyed. Where a number of houses are served by a single $\frac{1}{2}$ " service pipe and some of these houses are improved and get their own service, so, automatically, must those houses continuing to be served from a common service pipe derive benefit.

(b) Water Closets

During the year, 53 water closets were provided for new properties and 52 were provided for houses improved by grants, 4 additional W.C.'s were provided in the British Railways Sports Club and 16 were provided in the Residential Home for Old People provided by the County Council. The chemical closet which had been used at Common Lane Farm was no longer necessary when the house was modernised by improvement with a Grant and a small domestic sewage disposal plant laid down.

In several reports comment has been made of my efforts with respect to getting drainage facilities for the houses known as 333 to 337 Midland Road which would allow privies serving these houses to be dispensed with, but my efforts in this respect have so far met with no success and, having in mind the condition into which some of these houses have been allowed to lapse, one can but wonder whether any good purpose would be served by pursuing this matter.

As still further progress is made with the improvement of houses and more houses are provided with the standard amenities which previously only had joint use of sanitary accomodation, so must the general picture of inadequacy of W.C. accommodation change almost daily. The only way in which strictly correct information could be obtained would be by a re-survey of the district but neither time nor opportunity allows this to be done and other work of a more pressing nature should have priority in any case. It is pleasing to be able to report that still further tenanted houses were improved by means of grants during the year and although the majority of houses improved are owner occupied, some satisfaction is able to be obtained from the fact that some owners are prepared to consider facilities available to their tenants. It is surprising, to say the least, that in some cases tenants were not prepared to agree to an owner making an application for a grant to improve houses and where this holds good, with the best intention in the world, an owners hands are tied and he is precluded from taking advantage of existing legislation.

The following statistics show the position in the district at the end of the year.

No. of W.C.'s in use in the district 3070

No. of houses provided with chemical closets Nil

No. of houses served by privy middens 10

Mention has been made previously of approaches made to me by the owner of Little Westfields, High Street, who was anxious to modernise his property and dispense with a privy midden but owing to a breakdown in health of the owner, this was not found to be practicable during the year under review but the matter is left in abeyance on the understanding that as soon as circumstances allow it will be re-opened, but in this case, as with Common Lane Farm, the provision of a small domestic disposal plant will be a necessity.

Station Terrace consists of four houses served by four privies and one midden and the owner is anxious, not only to dispense with the privies, but also to modernise the property, but this will involve another private disposal plant which can only be moderately costly and this matter will have to have more serious consideration from various aspects as to permissible increase in rent for improvements, the general condition of the houses and their possible continuing life, if heavy capital outlay is to arise. Drainage to the nearest sewer is not practicable owing to the length of the drain involved and maximum available fall.

Approach was again made by owner/occupiers of the houses in Lee Lane drained to cesspools regarding renewal of arrangements in this connection and arrangements were able to be made with the Stanley Urban District Council for the use of their cesspool emptier, the cost being apportioned as one third being payable by the owners and two thirds by the Council, but the conditions under which this work was done were varied somewhat from what had appertained previously to the extent that cesspool cleansings were undertaken at varying times, having in mind the size of individual cesspools. The machine and driver only were supplied by the Stanley Urban District Council and a member of my own staff gave assistance when cesspool cleansings were done and invariably the whole of this work was found to be able to be carried out in a single day. Towards the end of the year, however, one owner became non-co-operative and this raised difficulties as the cesspool in question serves two houses not one, and one owner was anxious to participate in the scheme whilst the other one was not so prepared to do and an impasse has arisen but it is my hope that, before another Report is prepared, the position might be rectified.

During the year, part of the drains on the Kirkfield private estate which had been seriously affected by mining subsidence were relaid and regraded but further movement in the area has now adversely affected other properties but remedial works could not be started owing to the instability of the site arising from the extraction of coal. This, therefore, must remain in abeyance for the time being but will be reported upon as and when this becomes possible. The indications are that if further movement is to take place in this locality complete redrainage of this post-war private development estate will eventually become necessary.

(c) Public Cleansing Service

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service relates to the financial year ended 31st March, 1966.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year are shown below:—

Dustbins	.....	.....	3367
Dry Ashpits	.....	.....	Nil
Privy Middens	.....	.....	4
Chemical Closets	.....	.....	1 (Branch Library)

As in previous years, cleansing of the few remaining privies was carried out by the Public Cleansing Staff monthly, early in the morning before normal work started.

The following table gives details of the number of receptacles cleansed during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimate weight of refuse removed.

Refuse Collection

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Est. Weight		
			T	C.	Q.
Dustbins	137,464	1,100	3602	10	0
Privy Middens	48	6	36	0	0
TOTALS	137,512	1,106	3638	10	0
Trade Refuse		258	219	5	0
GRAND TOTALS	137,512	1,364	3857	15	0

Expansion of the Public Cleansing Service automatically followed to take in new housing developments, etc., and whilst the additional number of bins to be emptied weekly was not great, it can only shorten the time when review of the numerical strength of the Public Cleansing Staff has to be made if weekly collection is to be maintained. As further building progresses, so will this matter become one of more urgency. The trends of the past few years of a reduction in weight of domestic refuse with larger bulk continued but the increasing number of single purpose containers of plastic material gives rise to concern so far as the tip is concerned as this class of material does not digest as holds with other types of domestic refuse but should a fire occur in a tip where many of these containers are about, the heat generated by their burning will pose a serious problem in dealing with the fire. The reduction in the weight of refuse must also be attributable to (a) the maintenance of improved quality of concessionary coal when compared with the quality a few years ago and the presence of heavy contraries, (b) the more efficient combustion and complete burning of coal in modern improved solid fuel burning appliances, and (c) the possibility that increasing numbers of people are burning solid smokeless fuels or making use of gas or electric space heating appliances, but in these latter respects no factual knowledge is available to me to assess the position.

The possibility of inaugurating a pilot scheme for the sack system of refuse storage again received consideration but was not finalised as I am still firmly of the opinion that true benefit would not be derived unless a sufficient number of units were in use to constitute a normal day's collection and with a small pilot scheme the question of initial capital outlay could only result in an increase in the cost of collection. There can be no doubt, however, that such a system would be saving in time so far as the staff were concerned as one visit only would be necessary to each house and physical exertion so far as staff is concerned would also be reduced as the weight of a heavy bin in addition to refuse being brought out to the kerbside and then taken back empty would be cut out. This system appears to be gaining in popularity, however, and

several districts where pilot schemes were started have extended their activities and have found that physical fatigue of workmen is reduced, that more houses can be cleansed daily and that with reduction in walking so has reduction in staff become possible. Savings in this respect must automatically be reflected in the cost of the service but how far this is true I am not at the moment in a position to say. From the trends with refuse collection vehicles, however, the impression I gather is that manufacturers continue to provide vehicles for the emptying of dustbins rather than loading with paper sacks and enquiries from the hollow goods trade reveal that no great concern at the present exists and standard galvanised bins continue to be made. It is true to say, however, that more modern cleansing vehicles are being fitted with additional means for dustless loading and also with mechanical means for the raising of dustbins and I am satisfied that manufacturers would not go to the additional capital outlay for plant in their factories if vehicle design was to change radically in the immediate future.

The indications can only be that the day of the standard dustbin is not quite as near completion as one might have thought comparatively recently but, from the workmen's point of view, there can be little doubt that any system which would reduce physical fatigue, cut down working in dust and also reduce walking must have a great deal of attraction. As a natural follow on, should such system become general practice, recruitment of staff for Public Cleansing work could improve greatly and there can be no doubt at all that, at the moment, this class of work does not hold much attraction. At the same time, if walking and weight carrying were reduced, it could be possible for partly disabled people to be recruited to the Public Cleansing Service which, at the moment, is completely impossible.

The JCB Loader/Digger purchased at the beginning of the year, continued in use throughout the whole of the year and certainly reduced physical fatigue in dealing with the tip, gave rise to better consolidation and also allowed proper covering in of deposited material with reduction of fires and nuisance from insect pests. One man only is now employed on the tip and also to use this machine for the work of the other Departments and during the financial year, transfer of charges internally for the use of this machine for other Departments brought a credit of £553 10s. 0d. to offset against the heavy loan charges, etc., of the machine.

Tipping was completed during the year on the tip then in use and a start made with tipping on land purchased for extension of the tip during the previous year and a request was also received for the levelling of land at the Council's disused Church Hill disposal works by the deposition of refuse, but continued heavy rain made access to the land difficult and for a time, tipping on this site had to be abandoned.

The indications are that during the year under review, further side oven combination ranges were removed both from Council and privately owned properties to be replaced by sitting room type stoves of modern design and in all cases where such exchange was to take place, it was required that the appliances installed should be from the Approved List and capable of burning solid smokeless fuel, against the time when positive action regarding Smoke Control may come, Efficient burning of fuel in such appliances reduces the weight of refuse as well as producing the finely divided ash and as this work continues, so can it be expected that the weight of domestic refuse will tend to decline in weight but increase in bulk.

For a number of years, mention had to be made in Annual Report of the time lost by workmen engaged on Public Cleansing and the resultant cost in Sick Pay and further wage charges for the employment of temporary staff to keep the work going. During the year under review a considerable reduction in hours lost arose and the hours lost amounted to 935½ as compared with 2,168½ man hours in the year 1964/65. Sick Pay and Industrial Injuries benefit amounted to the sum of £103 12 4d. as compared with £149 6. 2d. in the previous year and payment in lieu of holidays for temporary staff amounted to the sum of £29 7 2d. Both amounts are taken into account for costing purposes and in total is equivalent to approximately 6d. per ton collection and disposal. Recruitment of even temporary staff was anything but easy and for a considerable portion of the year, at intermittent intervals, the cleansing team was not fully staffed. Two university students carried out temporary work during the long vacation and were found to be very satisfactory.

Efforts to keep the Cleansing Service going reasonably satisfactorily absorbed even more of my time than in previous years but this could not be avoided and other work automatically suffered.

The following table gives details of cleansing costs during the financial year ended 30th March, 1966.

Costings									
House and Trade Refuse			Collection			Disposal			Totals
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Wages	.....	.....	4251	15	8	766	5	9	5018 1 5
						(gross)			
Petrol and Oil	.....	.....	298	11	9	—			298 11 9
Spares	.....	.....	225	12	9	145	18	7	371 11 4
Totals — EXCLUDING General									
Administrative Charges and Depreciation			4776	0	2	912	4	4	5688 4 6
Cost per ton			1	4	9	4	9		1 9 6

General Administrative Charges and Depreciation	644	5	1	193	11	7	837	16	8
	(JCB Cost etc. NETT)								

Total Cost — INCLUDING									
General Administrative Charges and Depreciation	5420	5	3	1105	15	11	6526	1	2
Cost per Ton	1	8	1	5	9		1	13	10

Estimated Population Mid-Summer 1965

Registrar General's figure	8540
Number of houses or premises in the District	3362
Rateable Value of the District	£158,609
Product of 1d. rate	£589 19 7d.
	T. C. Q.
Total tonnage collected	3857 15 0
Output of refuse per 1000 population per annum	453 16 3
Output of refuse per 1000 population per day	1 4 3
Average length of haul	1 mile

Based on estimated weights, the output of domestic refuse per 1,000 population per day increased slightly to approximately $23\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. which I consider to be attributable to more units of housing accommodation coming into full occupation during the year. Garden refuse still continues to find its way into dustbins but not so many instances arose during the year when dustbins were found to be full of builders' rubble and one can only assume that comment in this respect to persons concerned in earlier years have been taken note of.

As already stated, much better consolidation of the tip now becomes possible with the use of heavy machinery and I was fortunate to obtain a fair amount of covering material so that working faces are able to be covered in at the end of each working day.

Arising from notification of a reduction in the working week, the possible introduction of bin collection and salvage bonuses were considered and consultation with the staff and Union representative took place, but neither scheme was acceptable to the men and the ideas were abandoned.

Interference with buildings on the tip continued with unabated regularity during the year but no prosecutions for disturbance of or pilfering from the tip took place during the year under review, but I am still completely at a loss to understand why people find the refuse tip such an attraction.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials again showed an improvement during the year, the amount realised being £384 1 7d. as against £306 16 6d. for 1964/65.

Details of material disposed of are given below.

Salvage

Material	Weight				Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	48	10	2	0	363	18	10
Rags, etc.		10	0	0	5	5	0
Ferrous Scrap	5	18	2	0	11	17	0
Non-Ferrous Scrap			3	1	3	0	9
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	54	19	3	1	384	1	7
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) showed a substantial increase, £1 13 10d. as against £1 11 10d. in the previous year but this increase is not surprising, having in mind increases in wages, reduction in the working week without reduction of wages, employment of temporary staff during almost the whole of the year, increases in oncosts and heavy loan charges, etc., so far as the JCB is concerned which, in spite of credits from work done for other Departments, does not reduce the cost of refuse disposal as much as might have been hoped for by staff employed on this work being reduced from two to one man only. Even so, I am of the opinion that costs so far as this Council are concerned compare favourably with those of neighbouring authorities. Income from the sale of salvage was equivalent almost to 2/- per ton, collection and disposal, reducing the actual cost to approximately £1 11 10d. per ton.

Visits to the district by itinerant rag collectors, complete with even larger motor vans and lorries, were seen from time to time and appeared to be very fully loaded when they left the district but on no occasion was I able to observe toys, etc., being exchanged for rags.

Disinfection of Houses and Infectious Diseases

In only one case during the year were enquiries necessary into a notified case of infectious disease but personal specimens had to be obtained from one family which fortunately turned out to be negative.

Prophylactic work of all kinds, first started some 30 years or so ago, has proved very much worthwhile so far as incidence of infectious diseases are concerned and the wider application of this preventative medical service can, we hope, only result in further reduction of incidence of the various diseases but I have no doubt that the Medical Officer of Health will deal more fully with this aspect of preventative medicine as the subject is medical rather than being of an environmental hygiene aspect.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

Nature of Inspection	No. of visits paid
Housing	
Public Health and Housing Acts	3260
Overcrowding	3
Dirty or verminous premises	75
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	422
Work in Progress	640
Meat and Food Inspection	
Slaughterhouses (outside District)	5
Butchers	47
Canteens	7
Food Preparing Premises	95
Grocers	41
Greengrocers and fruiterers	22
Ice Cream Premises	27
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	37
Miscellaneous Food Visits	195
Infectious Diseases	
Inquiries	11
Personal Specimens	6
General Sanitation	
Water Supply	110
Drainage	431
Stables and Piggeries	10
Fried Fish Shops	22
Hairdressers	9
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	41
Factories	73
Cemetery	160
Bakehouses	10
Petrol (Issue and Storage)	130
Public Conveniences	161
Licensed Premises	4
Refuse Collection	478
Refuse Disposal	284
Rodent Control	3090
Derelict Vehicles	10
Salvage	169
Clean Air	34
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	766
Interviews	1364
Total Number of Visits	12249

Complaints Received

During the year, 488 complaints were received as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint	No. received
Drainage	
Choked and/or defective drains	113
Defective inspection cover	6
Sewage in dyke	4
Drainage, etc. of Yards and Passages	
Defective brick paving	2
Water Closets and Outbuildings	
Defective W.C. compartment	2
Defective water service pipe	16
Defective W.C. pedestal	2
Defective W.C. cistern	5
Water Supply	
Inadequate water pressure	64
Burst service pipe	8
Discoloured	3
Housing Defects	
Defective eaves gutters	6
Raining in/defective roof	9
Defective fireplace	2
Defective sink	1
Defective oven	1
Defective flagged floor	1
Defective ceiling	5
Subsidence damage	41
General disrepair	4
Defective back boiler	1
Defective stoothing partition	1
Defective brickwork to chimney stack	3
Dampness	3
Defective rain water pipe	1
Defective window	1
Nuisances	
Smells	12
Water	19
Smoke	7
Fouling of footpaths by dogs	1
Overcrowding	2
Pests	
Rats	117
Mice	11
Crickets	1
Cockroaches	4
Wood boring beetle	1

Rabbits	2
Silverfish	2
Bugs	1
Wasps	3
	<hr/>
	488
	<hr/>

Factories Act, 1961

During the year, one set of premises was removed from the Register and one addition was made. Premises included in the Register were visited as found possible, a total of 73 visits being made in this connection.

One complaint was received from H. M. District Inspector during the year of unsatisfactory lighting of sanitary accommodation but informal action quickly remedied the position, No instance arose which made it necessary to refer any matters to H. M. Inspector and routine inspections revealed no contraventions of the Act. The table reproduced below is an extract from the return submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	13	73	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	73	1	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	—	1	—

Smoke Abatement

Once again, as in previous years, it is my pleasure to be able to report that no smoke nuisance arising within the district was noted during the year but several evidences of chimney fires, apparently due to lack of attention, arose during the year. The stack at the Monckton Colliery Unit to which reference has been made on numerous occasions, gave no cause for complaint, probably arising from modernisation of steam raising plant, reduction in the number of boilers and the evident provision of forced draught as can be noted from the rate of emission of flue gases from the top of the stack.

The nuisance from the quenching tower at the Monckton Coking Plant continued throughout the year in spite of the fitting of grit arrestors, to the annoyance of housewives in that part of the district.

Mention has been made earlier in this report of the continuing replacement of side oven combination ranges with other types of appliances and I am of the opinion, although at the moment I have no proof, that there is a definite swing away from solid fuels to white fuels, particularly where young couples are both working and require appliances to give instant heat on their return home, particularly during colder weather. Cooking by means other than coal is certainly very much more popular and almost without exception alternative means of cooking are provided in all new properties instead of solid fuel ovens being installed. The control of heat of cooking appliances at the will of the housewife must automatically appeal to housewives and with those appliances with pre-set timing devices, delay in having meals ready for eating is automatically done away with, the appliance itself doing everything necessary. A by no means inconsiderable number of enquiries were received during the year from householders wishing to change appliances, both for space heating and other domestic purposes and this is to be encouraged but, as mentioned in the Report for 1964, I am at a considerable loss to understand how stool bottom grates with loose frets are still supplied by builders merchants when people choose new fireplaces instead of sealed front appliances capable of burning solid smokeless fuel and with the pressure being placed upon local authorities by the Ministry to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act, I would have thought it not unreasonable to expect that makers of inset fires would have been required to discontinue producing stool bottom grates and loose frets in considerable numbers which must automatically lead, as stool bottom grates require replacing, to recognised modern inset fires being installed and all this, in a small way, would lead gradually to change over to burning various types of solid smokeless fuels instead of bituminous coal. The reaction of householders converting inset fires is overwhelming on the question of improved burning of fuel, increased quantities of hot water and much more adequate space heating and, judging by approaches made to me, a healthy attitude towards smoke control becomes more apparent with the passage of time.

Up to the time of preparing this report, this Council have not seen their way clear to implement the provision of the Clean Air Act and whilst appreciating fully the whole matter of concessionary coal and particularly the agreement so far as it concerns retired miners and widows of miners. I can but wonder whether any action in this respect is part of the cause of more people turning to alternative means of heating and cooking. In addition, people

anxious to go smokeless are being held back because of losing any claim to the grants available where Smoke Control Areas are declared and so are being debarred from financial benefit. One comment made all too often is that solid smokeless fuels are more expensive than bituminous coal when valuable by-products have been extracted from them and the householders will not readily accept the argument that the cost of plant for carbonising fuel is very heavy, replacement costs are equally heavy and the by-products extracted during the carbonisation processes are only those products which are wasted and poured into the atmosphere from domestic chimneys by the inefficient burning of bituminous coal. I am satisfied that if a National Fuel Policy was declared by the government and the permissive powers under the Clean Air Act were made compulsory by the replacement of the word 'may' by the word 'shall' where the Act deals with the declaration of Smoke Control Areas, opposition from the mining industry would automatically have to die. At the same time, of course, the increases in cost of solid smokeless fuels during the year under review made the proportion of money allowable to retired miners and widows of miners even more inequitable than had been the case previously and I can still see no reason why any agreement between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers could not be related to a weight of fuel per annum irrespective of retail price in order that it should be adequate to the needs of older people. On no account should it be overlooked that householders coming within these two categories have enjoyed the privilege of a substantial quantity of coal each year for many years and have become used to having fires of considerable size which the allowance of money under the agreement could not possibly allow on the cost of solid smokeless fuels.

So far as my own house is concerned and as Members will recall, I went smokeless rather more than two years ago, I have definitely found benefit and my fuel bills are less than they were when I was burning coal, coupled with which is the reduction in the cost of constant renewal of internal decorations and necessity of having chimneys swept at all too frequent intervals.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were visited as found possible and as indicated in the Table of Inspections.

No additional premises were registered for the preparation of Pickled, Pressed, etc., foods or for the manufacture of sausages nor were there any variations in premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

Housing

During the year, 756 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts in connection with applications for Improvement Grants, 3260 visits being made for these purposes. Further progress was made in connection with the improvement of houses and extension of the clearance programme, etc., accounted for a vast majority of my time.

As stated earlier in this report, progress continued to be maintained in the repair and reconditioning of older properties and in all cases where applications for grants were received, repairs were required to be carried out at the same time as works of improvement and separate water services, properly controlled both inside and outside the houses, were also required. In this way the general standard of housing accommodation in the district is gradually being improved and once again it is my pleasure to be able to report that on no occasion was it found necessary to issue Statutory Notices for the carrying out of repairs.

On the general question of damage by mining subsidence the picture within the district during the year continued to become grave and the wide band of properties in the lower part of Midland Road from the eastern part of the district to the centre of the district continued to show increasing evidence of damage by subsidence and in some cases such damage was quite substantial. In addition, the serious evidences of movement apparent, and to which reference was made in earlier Reports, in the Kirkfield Estate, built since the last war, continued and this can only give rise to serious concern. The house which was closed because of damage by mining subsidence (239 Midland Road) showed evidences of continuing considerable movement which was also reflected in the County Youth Centre which adjoins it and I am satisfied that had it not been for the support given by the County Youth Centre and the fact that windows at the front of the property have stone mullions, this house would probably have collapsed completely. The other house which was closed for similar conditions (1 Godley Street) also continued to move and give rise to serious concern.

Progress with the clearance of unfit houses during recent years continued to be reflected in the amount of repair work carried out without even the issue of informal notices but, in a number of cases when my advice was sought, I had to advise owners and agents that the houses had reached the stage where expenditure of further monies could no longer be justified and their continuing life was very limited. Where fabric has been allowed to deteriorate seriously for long periods of years without anything being done to try to keep it weathertight, pointing alone cannot possibly rehabilitate such a house nor can painting revitalise rotted woodwork and the only satisfactory way of dealing with properties in this condition is to clear them completely.

Provision of new units of accommodation increased during the year under review and, so far as possible, clearance of unfit houses was geared to coincide with the provision of new units of accommodation in the hope that houses so affected would be able to be cleared without undue loss of time so as to prevent vandalism during the interim period. Unfortunately, hopes in this respect did not materialise and in a very short space of time windows were broken, doors forced, leadwork stripped, fireplaces stripped, inside doors removed and damage to such an extent took place that demolition contractors would have little to dispose of of value which would enable them to keep their quotations for the clearance of unfit houses as low as either they or the Council would wish.

During the year, 39 applications for Improvement Grants were received, 38 applications were approved and by the end of the year improvements had been completed in a further 52 houses. Several houses were inspected in anticipation of grant applications being received but in some cases possible applicants were advised that the houses concerned did not have a sufficiently long continuing life to warrant a grant being made. Further applications were received in respect of tenanted houses and owners were encouraged to consider improving tenanted houses to present day standards by the provision of the standard amenities. Whilst no Improvement Areas were declared, the distribution of houses which had been improved was such that no number of houses existed in one locality which would justify declaration of an Improvement Area but approaches were made to owners or owner-occupiers of unimproved houses amongst others which had been improved in the hope of persuading them to make application for grants. Following the credit squeeze, the flow of applications for grants dwindled and then dried up completely and when this stage was reached, approaches were renewed to owners and agents and it is pleasing to be able to report that the flow of applications re-commenced. There can be no doubt that the steady flow of such applications was beneficial as it did not overstrain the building resources of the district and no long delay arose between notification of approval of applications for grants and works being started. Time taken up in dealing with applications for grants, discussing proposals with owners, agents, builders, etc., and supervising works in progress absorbed a considerable amount of time but I am satisfied that time so taken up is particularly well spent and very rewarding as eventually it leads to improved conditions under which families live and, in this day and age, the standard amenities are the absolute minimum which any family ought to expect. Tenants and owner/occupiers of improved houses have been very forthright in expressing their appreciation of benefits derived and continue to make particular mention of improved water supplies at adequate pressures at all times, coupled with the automatic benefit accruing from the availability of a domestic hot water supply and proper bathing facilities.

During the year, the houses known as

2 and 4 Cross Lane

10 to 20 Cross Lane, and

106 to 108 High Street

were demolished and the houses known as

18 to 27 Windmill Terrace

1 to 11 Rowland Street

2 & 4 and 10 to 20 Cross Lane

were made the subjects of Demolition Orders. Undertakings in respect of 1 to 7 Windmill Terrace and Lunn's Farm were obtained and rehousing of most of the tenants from these properties was carried out before the end of the year.

On the question of improvement of houses, it is pleasing to be able to report that almost 300 houses have now been improved in the district and as a proportion of the houses which lack standard amenities I feel that, although progress is not spectacular, it will compare not unfavourably with larger districts where it would appear that more work in this connection has been done.

Two cases of inadequate or unsatisfactory sleeping accommodation were received during the year and were referred to the Housing Committee for consideration.

One complaint received during the year was unusual, to say the least, when the tenant complained of smoke issuing in the bedroom but on investigation it was found that woodwork within the stoothing partition had become overheated from the flue brickwork to such an extent as to have charred and serious fire could readily have taken place, particularly when it was found that there were considerable deposits of soot in the roof space. Fortunately, however, the conditions were found before spontaneous combustion occurred and this was able to be avoided.

Supervision of Food

As mentioned in earlier reports, no slaughterhouse remains in this district but during the year I was asked to relieve the Inspector to the Cudworth Urban District Council for inspection of meat in his slaughterhouse whilst he was away on holiday.

As much attention as possible was devoted to the supervision of food but, as in previous years, pressure of other work did not allow me as much time as I would have liked to devote to this most important public health matter. The Table of Visits indicates, however, what work was able to be done in this respect.

On the question of mobile shops, more work was done during the year and in some instances the condition of the vehicles used in this connection left much to be desired and only by frequent inspections were some able to be brought up to even a reasonable standard. The number of mobile shops coming into the district appears to be constantly increasing and the varying times when the vehicles arrive in the district make it extremely difficult to inspect them whilst trading is actually being carried out. It could be said, of course, that vehicles could be called to the office for the purpose of inspection but I would much rather carry out inspections on the road during times of sale when the condition of the vehicle at that time can be determined and not when opportunity has been taken to deal with all matters likely to give rise to complaint as would otherwise hold good. The fact that these vehicles continue to be outside the scope of the Shops Act is a matter for concern and I am still firmly of the opinion that the scope of the Act should be extended to bring in these vehicles, particularly on the question of hours of closing.

Food Premises

The following food premises were in use in the district at the end of the year.

Butchers Shops—Retail—Private	9
Butchers Shops—Retail—Multiple firms	3
Bakehouses	3
Confectioners	2
Cafes	1
School Canteens	4
Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Licenced Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16
Grocers and general dealers	38

Ice Cream Premises

At the end of the year, 39 premises continued to be registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream, as indicated below, but no premises remain in the district for the manufacture of ice cream.

Storage and Distribution Depot	1
Sale of wrapped ice cream	38

Food Preparing Premises

No variations took place during the year in the number of premises registered for the preparation of sausages, pickled, pressed, potted or preserved food intended for sale. Details of visits paid to such premises are indicated in the Table of Inspections.

Meat and Food Inspection

During the year the following canned foods were found to be unfit for food and were voluntarily surrendered.

- 1 tin Pork Shoulder — 9 lbs. 14 ozs.
- 1 tin Ham — 12 lbs. 10 ozs.

In one shop where a bottle of disinfectant had broken the following food was condemned as being unfit.

- 10 lbs. Sugar.
- 7 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Cheese Spread.
- 3 x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Cheese Spread.
- 1 x 2 ozs. Cheese Spread.
- 1 x 7 ozs. Cheese Spread.
- 1 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Cheese Spread.

In another instance I was called to a shop where the whole of the contents of a refrigerated display cabinet had to be condemned because of a failure in power which had allowed defrosting of the cabinet over the weekend with very considerable loss of the contents, as indicated below.

- 25 x 1/11d. packets Frozen Peas.
- 26 x 1/- packets Frozen Peas.
- 13 x 2/- packets Sliced Green Beans.
- 15 x 1/1d. packets Sliced Green Beans.
- 3 x 2/9d. Economy Size packets Peas.
- 5 x 1/6d. packets Broad Beans.
- 7 x 2/9d. Broad Beans.
- 9 x 1/11d. packets Minted Peas.
- 6 x 1/- packets Minted Peas.
- 8 x 1/3d. packets Sprouts.
- 3 x 2/4d. packets Sprouts.
- 3 x 1/1d. packets Chips.
- 5 x 1/- packets Peas and Carrots.
- 1 x 2/6d. Chicken and Mushroom Casserole.
- 6 x 3/11d. Roast Beef Dinner.
- 2 x 1/6d. Chicken Pies.
- 4 x 1/6d. Steak and Kidney Pies.
- 3 x 1/11d. Kipper Fillets.
- 5 x 1/- packets Fish Cakes.
- 3 x 1/11d. Steaklets.
- 7 x 2/10d. Quarter Chickens.

3 x 3 lb. Chickens.
 2 x 2½ lb. Chickens.
 8 x 2/9d. Fresh Cream Cakes.
 7 x 2/8d. packets Pork Sausage.
 6 x 1/10d. packets Pork Sausage.
 14 x 1/- packets Puff Pastry.
 5 x 2/4d. packets Sliced Beef and Gravy.
 10 x 1/8d. packets Beefburgers.
 4 x 3/2d. packets Beefburgers.
 7 x 3/8d. packets Steaklets.
 6 x 1/11d. packets Fish Portions.
 11 x 3/8d. packets Cod Fillets.
 8 x 3/6d. packets Prime Plaice.
 5 x 2/10d. packets Plaice Fillets.
 4 x 2/7d. packets Haddock Fillets.
 5 x 1/11d. packets Fish Cakes.
 6 x 4/4d. packets Cod Steaks.
 5 x 4/4d. packets Haddock Fillets.
 5 x 2/3d. packets Cod Fillets.
 22 x 2/9d. Fish Fingers.
 36 x 1/9d. packets Fish Fingers.
 3 x 2/3d. packets Cod Steaks.

This latter case indicates all too plainly that whilst refrigerated conservators are a boon, they can also give rise to very serious loss so far as shopkeepers are concerned should an unfortunate occurrence similar to this arise.

During the year, more complaints of foreign bodies in food arose than has been the case for very many years and the following were brought to my notice.

Piece of glass in jar of Pickles.
 Grub in packet of Cornflakes.
 Label in tin of Beef Steak.
 Piece of gasket in Cream Cheese.
 Snail in packet of Frozen Peas.
 Hair attached to biscuit.
 Metal clip between wrapper and loaf of bread.
 Mouldy Cream Cheese.

In all cases the attention of manufacturers, importers or retailers was drawn to complaints received and information sought as to steps taken within their various premises to prevent such occurrence. With imported foods and the question of Warranties, long delays could arise and although matters were kept open for considerable periods so that full information could be sent, warnings were issued in all cases but one, which was referred to the County Council.

Arising from these incidents, arrangements were made for Members of the Health Committee in particular and such other Members of the Council as might wish to take part, to visit various premises within reasonable travelling distance of Royston to inspect premises where various classes of food are manufactured so that better appreciation of the difficulties faced by such manufacturers and steps taken to overcome them are undertaken and, in this connection, visits were paid to a wholesale bakery, a large dairy, a well-known manufacturer of meat and meat products, a biscuit factory and a brewery.

All the visits, to my mind, were very well worthwhile and I am certain that those Members taking part in the visits learned much from them.

Following the Aberdeen trouble of the previous year, Corned Beef continued to be under suspicion and my opinion is that sales of this class of tinned food fell off very considerably but, in spite of the apparent increase in popularity of frozen foods, the number of tins found in domestic refuse continues to give a ready indication of the popularity of canned foods.

Mention must be made of the opportunity afforded me by the Council to attend the Advanced Course in Poultry Inspection held during the year at the Bradford Technical College arranged by the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/56

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Further progress was made with the installation of refrigerated cabinets or conservators during the year in various food premises and routine inspections of premises concerned revealed no serious infringement of the Regulations.

It is with regret that, in this connection also, neither time nor opportunity afforded me the opportunity to visit and inspect premises as often as I would have liked and regular and frequent routine visits are vital if proper control is to be exercised.

The following Table indicates the premises which comply with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Retail Butchers—

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16 (Hand washing facilities)	No. of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Provision of sinks for washing food & equipment)	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
Retail Butchers—				
Private	9	* 9	9	7
Multiple Firms	3	3	3	3
Bakehouses	3	2	3	2
Confectioners	2	* 2	—	—
Cafes	1	*	1	1
School Canteens	4	4	4	4
Fried Fish Shops	8	* 8	8	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4	* 4	—	—
Licenced Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16		16	16
Grocers and General Dealers	38	38	23	23

* The majority of shops in this district are, in fact, “house shops” where the owner/occupier resides behind and above that part of the premises used as a retail shop and hand washing facilities, etc., are provided and used in the living accommodation.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Routine inspection of the district for the presence of rats and mice continued during the year as indicated in the following table which is a copy of the report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council houses)	All other (incl. business premises)	Total of columns 1, 2 & 3	Agri-cultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	9	2952	391	3352	7
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	86	—	86	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat Major	—	20	—	20	—
Minor	—	56	—	56	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	10	—	10	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	8	210	20	232	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat Major	3	14	—	17	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	8	80	—	88	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	10	—	10	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	50	3040	—	3090	
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4 treated by L.A.)	3	96	—	99	—
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	12	101	—	113	—
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action as taken following the issue of a Notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	16	—	16	—

In spite of the work which has been carried out over a prolonged period complete eradication of rats and mice still appears to be as far off as ever and one can only assume in this respect that information provided previously in all good faith was not as accurate as was thought at the time or, alternatively, information is being brought to the office more readily than was the case some years ago, as is indicated in the Table of Complaints earlier in this Report.

On no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or to serve notices requiring rat proofing of buildings.

The Table indicates the number of properties surveyed and visits paid in this connection.

Public Conveniences

These various premises continued to receive their full quota of damage and misuse during the year and extensive repairs carried out in the Cross Lane urinal were ruined within less than twenty four hours.

Remarks of previous years condemning such action can only be repeated in the strongest possible terms and one can only be sorry that culprits could not be found and made an example of.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

It is with regret that I have to report that time did not allow full general inspections of premises registered under the provisions of the Act during the year under review. Opportunity was taken when visiting the various premises to pay lip service to this Act and to deal with various aspects of it but this I do not consider to be satisfactory. As mentioned earlier in this Report, time taken up with other work, particularly housing, improvement works and Public Cleansing in particular, left little time for this work and one can but wonder whether objection will be made by the Ministry of Labour through the Factory Inspectorate to this lack of progress but this is one matter which indicates all too clearly that staffing of my Department requires consideration if all routine work is to be pulled back and maintained at the standard to which I have always aimed.

Further regulations were issued during the year and, although local authorities were asked to take light readings towards the end of the year in November, no lighting standards so far as I can determine were issued and therefore light readings can only be regarded as an indication, the responsibility for determining whether this is satisfactory or otherwise resting with the Inspector making the inspection and it is very doubtful whether even two Inspectors will have the same opinion.

The following are extracts from the Form of Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

A. Registrations and General Inspections

CLASS OF PREMISES	Number of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	—	18	—
Retail shops	4	43	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	10	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	72	—

B. Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

41

C. Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	47
Retail shops	104
Wholesale departments, warehouses	12
Catering establishments open to the public	28
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage depots	—
Total	191
Total Males	74
Total Females	117

D. Exemptions

Nil.

E. Prosecutions

Nil.

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	1
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

Accidents

During the year under review, 3 accidents were reported as required under the provisions of Section 48 of the Act.

In no case was legal action considered to be necessary.

Supply of Dustbins

The scheme started in 1952 continued to work smoothly and well during the year under review and dustbins now appear to receive much better treatment than was the case a few years ago and have longer life. The odd incidents of misuse did arise during the year but on the attention of the occupier being drawn to this, repetition did not arise.

Moveable Dwellings

No moveable dwellings are permanently stationed within the district nor is any site licenced for this purpose.

Welfare of Aged People

Whilst no actual extension of Warden Schemes took place during the year and Warden supervision of the bungalow sites in Greenwood Crescent and Poplar Terrace continued, extension of warden schemes continued to receive active consideration and by the time another report is prepared, further progress in this respect will be able to be reported.

During the year the County Home for aged people, known as "Oakwood", which will provide residential accommodation for 34 persons, came into use and, coupled with this, the possibility of inaugurating a Meals on Wheels service was also considered.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that Warden Services are appreciated by those benefitting and much work remains to be done in this direction if older people living alone are not to be lonely and dispirited. A regular visit by someone to whom such people can talk and to whom they can turn in case of need is very much looked forward to.

Mortuary

Other than normal cleaning and maintenance, no works of a special nature were found necessary during the year.

Revision of Boundaries

The decision of the Local Government Boundary Commission was still awaited at the end of the year.

Cemetery

All Cemetery registers and records continued to be kept in my office during the year.

No variation in the scale of general charges took place during the year and the temporary labourer employed when the second gravedigger suffered a breakdown in health the previous year had his appointment made permanent. The Kango hammer purchased during the previous year was found of the utmost value and resulted in graves being able to be prepared even in difficult ground much more quickly and with less detriment to the physical condition of the person preparing them than had previously been the case.

Stripping of coarse grass on undeveloped sections of the cemetery was carried out with the JCB during the year and at the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the replacement of the defective wall between the cemetery and property in Church Street, part of which had collapsed and much of the remainder of which was in danger of collapse.

During the year ended 30th March, 1966, the following interments took place in the Council's cemetery.

Interments in new graves	22
Interments involving re-opening of graves	38
Interments in Public Grave	4
Interment of cremated remains :	
In existing graves	—
In cremation plot	4
	<hr/>
	68
	<hr/>

One grave plot was bought “In Reserve”.

Approval was given to the erection of 27 memorials.

It is pleasing to be able to report that no nuisance from water was encountered during the year when graves were prepared on ‘J’ plot and monies spent on the drainage of the whole of the then undeveloped parts of the Cemetery prior to ‘J’ plot being brought into use has been fully justified. Drains so laid appear to be working both well and extremely efficiently.

As further graves are prepared on ‘J’ plot, lawning is also progressive and now indicates what the eventual appearance will be. Further progress was made in the levelling, turfing and marking of graves on other plots and, as previously reported, following re-opening of such graves, except where memorials have been erected, levelling is automatic. This lends itself to grass cutting by mechanical means. The purchase of a Grassmaster during the year,

power from the generator provided for use with the Kango hammer activating this machine, allows grass between memorials to be kept tidy. As lawning progresses, so do works of maintenance increase but if present progress is able to be maintained, all derelict graves should have been levelled within a reasonably short period of years, subject of course to there being no substantial increase in the number of interments which automatically reduces the amount of time available for other work, but this work will be pressed forward as time and opportunity allow.

More interments of cremated remains took place during the year and the Cremation Plot Garden of Rest is becoming better known.

Income from fees during the year amounted to the sum of £420. 6s. 0d., as indicated below, and is a further decrease as compared with the income during the financial year 1964/65.

	£	s.	d.
Exclusive Rights of Burial	84	0	0
Interment fees (private graves)	274	0	0
Interment fees (public grave)	1	7	0
Vault fees	2	2	0
Memorial fees	31	9	0
Grants of Right	2	17	6
Grave markers	16	10	6
Use of grass mats	8	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£420	6	0

On no occasion during the year was it necessary to arrange for the burial of a person under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1949.

Assistance in the preparation of graves, etc., on behalf of the Parochial Church Council continued during the year on identical terms as previously.

Conclusion

I trust that the contents of the foregoing report will continue to justify my feelings that the year was another one of progress in matters under my control and supervision. The field of environmental hygiene continues to expand, new Public Health legislation continues to be issued regularly, further similar legislation can be expected and extension of activities for the health and well-being of the nation as a whole must bring with it heavier and wider responsibilities if it is to be efficient.

Looking back on the year as a whole, so far as outdoor staff was concerned difficulties with the Public Cleansing Service became more pressing and alarming and I for one would be much happier if this service for which I am responsible could settle down

again without the upsets which have marred its progress seriously during the past few years. Time taken to keep this service alone going made very serious inroads into my time and so reduced available time for other aspects of my duties but I still hope that things will improve and that I may have the opportunity of clearing up backlogs of work under various headings to which reference has been made in the report.

Irrespective of how much time it takes, time spent on improving houses and dealing with unfit houses can only be considered to be particularly well worthwhile but routine work must continue and good standards maintained and this, of course, automatically raises the question of staffing of my Department.

Under no circumstances must complacency be allowed to creep in as standards would quickly deteriorate to a completely impossible position.

I am quite sure that the Council fully appreciate my feelings so far as Smoke Control is concerned and I still hope that the day is not far distant when positive action to reduce filth in the atmosphere will be able to be taken for the benefit, not only of present generations, but others as yet unborn.

The Table of Visits will, I hope, indicate my efforts to keep all matters within the scope of my duties under reasonably regular supervision.

It is again my privilege to express to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, my sincere appreciation of their continued support during the year under review and I would be sadly failing in my duty if I did not, at the same time, express my appreciation to the Medical Officer of Health for his full support. On several occasions reference has been made to the excellent co-operation which exists between his office and mine and it continues to give me particular pleasure to be able to report that during the year this continued. I still doubt whether better or more friendly or more amicable working could be found than that which I have enjoyed in working with Dr. Barnes.

My thanks are also due to my colleagues and fellow Officials for their help and support in the carrying out of my duties and last, but by no means least, my particular thanks are due to Mrs. Owen who worked full time during almost the whole of the year for the excellent work she did for me without which the efficiency of the Department would have been seriously impaired.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR,

Public Health Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent and
Cemetery Registrar.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer :

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

A. M. GILL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Clinic Medical Officers :

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. J. Byrne	Dr. I. McGilvray
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer : Mrs. C. Dyson.

Health Visitors :

Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. D. M. Parry
Mrs. D. Gibson	Mrs. M. Ramsey
Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. K. Rowe
Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. C. Totty
(app. July, 1965)	Mrs. M. Tullie
Miss M. E. Lee	Miss D. Westerman
Mrs. F. A. Manley	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
(ret. June, 1965)	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor : Mrs. E. Beever.

Clinic Nurses :

Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. D. Hodgson
Mrs. J. Greensmith	Mrs. D. I. Turner
Mrs. P. A. Hewitt	

Midwives :

Miss S. E. Aitken	Mrs. B. Horsfield
(res. March, 1965)	Mrs. I. L. Jones
Miss B. Bailey	Mrs. B. Lounds
(res. September, 1965)	Mrs. D. Newton
Mrs. B. Burtoft	Miss A. C. Senior
Miss J. Clayton	Mrs. E. A. Staley
(app. October, 1965)	Mrs. M. Walters
Mrs. C. M. Dempsey	Mrs. L. Wilson
Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	(deceased)
Miss M. Hammerton	Mrs. M. Wroe
(res. June, 1965)	

Home Nurses :

Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. R. Edwards
Mrs. V. Beech	Mrs. K. M. Hanson
Mrs. H. Biegalski	Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. E. Brooks	Mrs. M. McConnell
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright	Mrs. H. Padgett
Miss B. Chapman	Mrs. B. Parker
Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. C. M. Wilson
Mrs. E. Cross	

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. B. Whiteley
	(res. July, 1965)

Speech Therapist : (Post Vacant).

Senior Clerk : Mr. L. S. Wrigg.

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1965 was 79,070, compared with 77,960 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 652 in 1964, compared with 558 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1965 was 1,482, compared with 1,400 in 1964. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.7 per 1,000, compared with 18.0 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 81 in 1965. This represents 5.4% of the total births, compared with 5.3% in 1964, and 4.4% in 1963.

Stillbirths

There were 24 stillbirths during the year, compared with 35 during 1964. This gives a stillbirth rate of 15.9 compared with 24.4 in 1964 and with 15.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 830, which was 12 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.5 as compared with 10.8 in 1964. You will see in the table that this is lower than any figure for individual districts. This is because each district shows an adjusted rate whereas, unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the Division.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death from this cause during the year, which occurred in Dodworth. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was 0.66, compared with 0.16 for the administrative County and with 0.25 for England and Wales. While it is obvious that the divisional figure is some two to three times the national average, this only represents one death and there have been many years when no death at all occurred in the Division.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Aeres	Registrar General's Estimate of Mid 1965	Adjusted Rate Birth per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Rate Death per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth	1,746	9,120	19.0	13.4	10.6	32.3	26.6
Darfield	2,018	6,920	15.3	12.4	—	—	—
Darton	4,718	15,020	17.3	12.9	25.9	19.0	33.3
Dodworth	1,857	4,140	21.1	13.3	—	44.0	11.0
Royston	1,452	8,540	17.9	13.2	23.3	23.8	46.5
Wombwell	3,850	19,150	18.4	11.6	17.1	17.4	31.3
Worsbrough	3,420	16,180	18.0	13.8	15.7	19.1	28.2
<hr/>							
Rates for the Division	19,061	79,070	18.7	10.5	15.9	20.9	28.6
<hr/>							
Rates for the Administrative County		1,731,100	18.4	12.4	16.0	20.7	27.3
<hr/>							
England and Wales			18.0	11.5	15.7	19.0	26.9

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 31 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 19 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 30 and 24 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 20.7, compared with 21.4 for the previous year and with 19.0 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 19 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life two of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. The number of deaths in this category remains remarkably constant from year to year, but in numbers as small as these they do represent some 10% of the infant deaths and as such must affect the figures considerably.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 28.6, compared with 27.3 for the administrative County. For the first time the Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 26.9, I think it is fair to say that the divisional figure is roughly equivalent to both the County and national averages.

**TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS
IN THE DIVISION**

Cause						Total under four weeks	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.							
Prematurity	9	—	—	—		9	—	—	—	—	9
Congenital Heart	2	—	—	—		2	2	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	3	1	—	—		4	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebral anoxia	2	—	—	—		2	1	—	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—		2	—	1	—	—	3
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	2
Hydrocephalus and Meningocele	—	—	1	—		1	2	—	—	—	3
Oesophageal Atresia	1	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	19	1	1	—		21	5	4	—	1	31

Smallpox Vaccination

You will see from the table that some 469 were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, which represents an increase of 72 compared with 1964. You will recall that in 1961, 554 children were vaccinated and in 1962 this rose to a bumper figure of 1,516 due to the proximity of Smallpox at Bradford. In 1963 the number vaccinated fell to 218 and since then steady progress has been made towards the figure which was ascertained previously.

District	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
Cudworth	33	—
Darfield	55	5
Darton	114	—
Dodworth	31	—
Royston	43	—
Wombwell	115	1
Worsbrough	70	2
TOTAL	461	8

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the state of immunity in each Urban District. The figures for the division show very little change compared with 1964. The percentage of children immunised in the pre-school age-group shows some improvement, and the percentage immunised in the school age-group shows some reversal, so that the overall figure was very similar to previous years. Immunisation against Whooping Cough continued to improve, the figures showing an increase of 4% compared with the previous year.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 years		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
Cudworth	592	68.9	88.7	69.0	93.1
Darfield	443	71.4	88.0	71.6	94.3
Darton	1140	92.1	79.7	85.8	76.4
Dodworth	361	99.0	96.5	99.0	94.9
Royston	647	82.6	87.2	82.6	89.0
Wombwell	1185	69.1	75.2	69.5	77.8
Worsbrough	998	71.0	79.0	81.8	77.9
TOTAL	5366	76.9	82.0	78.1	84.8

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1965. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses, but rather more children were given booster doses. This is because more children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1965	
	Primary	Booster
Cudworth	290	108
Darfield	130	142
Darton	452	329
Dodworth	138	55
Royston	247	219
Wombwell	399	207
Worsbrough	315	260
TOTAL	1,971	1,320

Poliomyelitis

One case of the disease was notified during the year but contrary to the usual trend this did not have a marked effect on the vaccination statistics. The disease occurred in a child at a time when the rest of the school had just been vaccinated against the disease so that the Health Department were in a happy position of having to take very little action. During the year 1,783 children were vaccinated with three doses, slightly more than were vaccinated during 1964. This makes a grand total of 33,979 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 9,006 have received a fourth dose.

School Health Service

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell during the year to a total of 3,105. A table showing the work carried out in this connection is shown overleaf. There was some slight decline in the number of children attending Specialist Clinics, but this was hardly significant.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT DURING 1965

Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)

Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbrough	Total
1965	35	25	37	33	43	60	74	307
1964	95	68	177	83	108	180	168	879
1963	24	5	35	8	8	15	20	115
1962	24	2	20	10	9	7	23	95
1958-61	64	6	35	17	52	26	26	226
OTHERS								
Under 16								
years	51	—	38	13	11	18	30	161
TOTAL	293	106	342	164	231	306	341	1783

Boosters (4th Doses)

All age Groups eligible	552	105	415	136	391	303	633	2535
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District			Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	.....	.....	141	45	65	58
Darfield	.....	.....	70	20	11	1
Darton	.....	.....	142	36	47	14
Dodworth	.....	.....	41	8	9	5
Royston	.....	.....	119	16	17	6
Wombwell	.....	.....	233	23	9	22
Worsbrough	.....		135	16	19	48
Other areas	.....	.....	—	—	—	30
TOTAL			881	164	177	184

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	EYE		B.N.T.		HEART		LUNGS		Orthopaedic		OTHER	
			Treat-Obser- ment vation		Treat-Obser- ment vation		Treat-Obser- ment vation		Treat-Obser- ment vation		Treat-Obser- ment vation		Treat-Obser- ment vation	
Cudworth	338	1	14	33	6	9	2	7	2	1	8	4	13	20
Darfield	400	1	31	21	6	14	1	2	—	5	1	6	9	28
Darton	314	—	14	18	6	4	1	2	2	1	7	2	12	20
Dodworth	73	—	6	32	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	10
Royston	380	—	36	113	6	9	1	10	2	4	3	2	4	33
Wombwell	1025	—	57	94	8	22	—	12	4	2	10	7	23	53
Worsbrough	426	1	25	16	12	23	1	1	1	6	2	9	7	34
Barnsley	149	—	4	38	3	1	—	2	1	1	3	5	4	6
Total	3105	3	187	365	50	85	6	36	12	21	35	36	75	204

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1965

	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated	Remarks
Cudworth	266	21	7.9	233	218	Some absentees
Darfield	384	44	11.5	340	340	
Darton	239	12	5.0	222	211	Some absentees
Dodworth	131	19	14.5	106	100	
Royston	63	7	11.1	56	54	2 absent for vaccination only
Wombwell	758	51	6.7	667	667	
Worsbrough	628	52	8.3	576	576	
Barnsley Girls' High School	54	2	3.7	51	48	A few absentees
TOTAL	2523	208	8.2	2251	2214	
Contact Scheme	42	5	11.9	37	31	

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 543, compared with 558 in the previous year. There were 939 institutional confinements, compared with 833 in 1964. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 59% to 64% in 1965. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 82.5%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1965 only 2 patients had Gas and Air, compared with 80 in 1964.

Pethidine	81
Gas and Air alone	—
Gas and Air and Pethidine	2
Trilene alone	133
Trilene and Pethidine	234
TOTAL	450

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was again a fall in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and the number of attendances also showed some slight decline. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics. The Darfield Ante-Natal Clinic closed during the year for lack of attendances.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division again showed some increase. During 1965, 42,945 attendances were made showing an increase of approximately 2½% over the previous year.

**TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC
ATTENDANCES DURING 1965**

District	Total Number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	481	3,989
Darfield	206	3,246
Darton	416	3,559
Staincross	295	3,645
Gawber	68	1,103
Dodworth	344	3,155
Royston	539	6,462
Wombwell	613	7,394
Jump	89	1,379
Worsbrough	468	5,315
Birdwell	176	1,987
Blacker Hill	103	1,711
TOTAL	3,798	42,945

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Clinic	Number of Women Attending Ante-Natal Clinics		Total Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics		Attendances at Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
Cudworth	85	—	637	67	96	99
* Darfield	7	2	22	2	149	221
Darton	10	15	66	25	126	86
Gawber	1	—	18	—	—	—
Royston	114	53	807	54	32	104
† Wombwell	—	—	—	—	175	28
Worsbrough	33	18	327	18	72	31
TOTALS	250	88	1877	166	650	569

* This clinic closed on the 5th March, 1965.

† No sessions between the 1st June and 1st October, 1965.

HEALTH VISITING

	Visits to children born in 1965	Visits to children born in 1964	Visits to children born in 1960-63	Total Visits under 5 years	Geriatric other than for domestic help	TOTAL
Effective Visits	5360	4749	6867	16976	2282	20484
No access Visits	564	301	300	1165	100	1268

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 20,484. This shows a decline of some 4,000 visits during the year and I am sorry to report that the number of visits to children under the age of 5 years showed a substantial decline. I am afraid that this can only reflect the increasing difficulty which the Department has experienced in recruiting qualified Health Visiting staff.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,425 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique 5 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation.

Home Nursing Service

There was a slight decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 42,222 visits were made, compared with 43,459 in the previous year. This does not by any means reflect the amount of work done by the Home Nursing Service, as I know that with improved liaison with the Geriatric Service more difficult cases have frequently been referred to the Home Nurses and it is perhaps the quality of the work rather than the number of visits which is of paramount importance.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues again showed a slight increase on those made in the previous year.

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	10	Mattresses	69
pillows	7	Pressure rings	101
pillow-cases	14	Rubber Sheets	232
sheets	10	Urinal Bottles	160
Bed Cradles	50	Crutches	36
Bed pans	246	Walking Aids	56
Bed rests	92	Wheel Chairs—Adult	71
Bedsteads with poles	39	Wheel Chairs—Junior	12
Bedsteads—other	16	Adult Cot	5
Commodos	92	Fracture Boards	6
Cushions—Dunlopillo	7		

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1965.

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	Visits made					Maternal Compli- cations	Other	Total
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuberculosis				
Cudworth	224	73	2405	853	10	103	77	55	3503	
Darfield	107	74	2885	108	—	—	15	—	3008	
Darton	232	141	7041	1424	—	—	9	—	8474	
Dodworth	81	53	2925	184	—	—	16	—	3125	
Royston	134	81	3902	207	—	4	6	—	4119	
Wombwell	401	244	10433	1737	17	310	103	49	12649	
Worsbrough	233	128	6415	789	—	28	72	40	7344	
TOTAL	1412	794	36006	5302	27	445	298	144	42222	

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. During the year only one case received a total of 8 hours service. Difficulties in recruitment of suitable types of persons to act as sitters continued, and the Department would welcome enquiries from inhabitants in the Division who would be willing to do the work.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year remained about the same. I feel that it is important that we should encourage more patients to make the effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic. I think that many of the old people who are unfit to attend the clinic during the winter months could well manage during the summer months, and I hope that we shall see a trend in this direction.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year remained almost stationary, while the number of hours expended rose by nearly 3%. This is a welcome trend as it is felt that some of the cases have too few hours to really benefit and efforts will be made to give maximum improvement to recipients in this category.

Category	Number of Cases			Hours Employed
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	
Over 65 years	656	144	800	129467
Under 65 years :				
Chronic Sick	71	25	96	13644
Mentally Disordered	1	1	2	818
Maternity	—	11	11	616
Others	16	4	20	4223
TOTAL	744	185	929	148768

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

AREA	No. of Sessions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY				NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY		NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		No. of TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
		Physically Handicapped		E.M. Pensioners		Physically Handicapped		Physically Handicapped		Physically Handicapped Pensioners	
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth	71	110	1	—	521	5	—	38	1	200	1
Darfield	107	193	6	—	940	22	—	102	8	436	39
Darton	140	238	22	—	1044	26	—	115	9	631	28
Dodworth	102	178	3	—	840	11	—	36	2	188	11
Royston	134	191	8	2	1046	15	5	89	3	384	11
Wombwell	199	374	7	4	1616	35	4	98	1	445	8
Worsbrough	193	292	6	—	1573	40	—	76	6	480	8
Divisional Totals	946	1576	53	6	7580	154	9	554	30	2764	106

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal :

		Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
		M	F	M	F
i.	Local Education Authority :				
a.	While at school or liable to attend school	3	4	—	—
b.	On leaving special school	—	—	—	1
c.	On leaving ordinary school	2	1	—	—
ii.	Police or by the Courts	—	—	—	—
iii.	Other sources (transfer from other districts re-ascertainments, etc.)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		5	5	—	1

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1965 :

		Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
		M	F	M	F
i.	By reason of death	—	—	1	—
ii.	Reclassified	—	—	—	—
iii.	Removal to hospitals	—	1	—	2
iv.	Transfer to other districts	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	1	1	2

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1965 :

		Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
		M	F	M	F
Care and Guidance		24	21	102	110

D. Short Term Accommodation :

2	2	3	7
---	---	---	---

Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients :

Training facilities for the Division were provided at the Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training provided by the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. Large. This department continued to take nursery children for early toilet training and this policy has been very successful. By the end of the year, plans were in an advanced stage to provide a Special Care Unit in the grounds to cater for some patients who are at present unable to attend the centre and for some who do attend the centre but who need the special facilities that such a unit could provide.

The impetus of contract work continued and production increased. Most of the work was carried out for County Supplies Department and this included 16,400 work-holder cases, 1,525 bags of firewood, 304 test tube racks, 98 art easels, 12 playhouse screens,

24 trucks on castors, 992 battledore bats, 672 tea towels, 702 pillow cases, 200 cot sheets, 170 pinarettes and numerous orders for Curtains for new schools, clinics, etc.

The Parent Teachers Association continued to do valuable work. Their Annual Garden Party raised £40 despite a rainy day and many members and friends contributed money and help to the organisation. The Adult Wing had a summer outing to Bridlington and the Junior Wing went to Cleethorpes. Social events such as a social evening for the adults and a Christmas Party for the juniors were organised. Thanks are due to the Parent Teachers Association for their financial help in these projects and also for the help of members in preparing food, etc. at these events.

Hostel Accommodation

Two females over the age of 16 years were admitted to the Healey Croft Hostel at West Ardsley, Nr. Leeds. This is a new hostel provided by the County Council for adult sub-normal patients.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admissions to mental hospitals during 1965.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Storthes Hall	53	11	64
Stanley Royd	16	14	30
The Retreat, York	1	1	2
City General, Sheffield	1	—	1
TOTAL	71	26	97

Classification of Admissions

	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Informal Section 5	45	17	62
Compulsory Section 29	15	8	23
Compulsory Section 25	10	1	11
Compulsory Section 26	1	—	1
TOTAL	71	26	97

After Care

29 new patients were added to the After-Care Register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is ten more than were referred in the previous year and shows the growing appreciation of the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED.

Age Group	Training Centre	Assisting in the Home	Working	Unable to be trained because of physical disability	Training Centre place refused	Still at School	Total
FEMALE	Over 16 yrs.	30	40	18	12	—	112
	Under 16 yrs.	10	—	3	—	—	13
MALE	Over 16 yrs.	27	12	56	4	6	105
	Under 16 yrs.	21	—	—	4	1	26
TOTALS	.....	88	52	74	23	18	256

HIBBERT, ASHTON & YOUEL, LTD.
— — — PRINTERS — — —
12 MARKET STREET, BARNSELEY.
